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# THE SALT LAKE HERALD

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898

## You Get Some News

By reading other papers. You get all the news if you read The Herald.

NUMBER 144

## NEXT MOVE MUST BE MADE BY SPAIN

Ultimatum Is In Woodford's Hands, and It Will Be Presented to Sagasta This Morning.

SATURDAY NOON THE TIME LIMIT, WAR FOLLOWS NON-COMPLIANCE

Meantime the Spanish Government Taking Umbrage, May Hand Minister Woodford His Passports.

A Day Big With Events In Washington, Every Moment Exceeding the First In Historical Interest—Polo's Passports—Text of Ultimatum to Be Given Out Today—Federal Government Decides Not to Engage in Privateering—Doctrine Laid Down to Meet Foreign Inquiries.

Washington, April 20.—This was a day of events in the history of the Cuban question. The signing by the president of the joint resolution requiring intervention in Cuba; the notification of that action to the Spanish minister here; his demand for passports; the department's prompt reply to that demand; the departure of the Spanish minister, and the transmission of our ultimatum that Spain must evacuate Cuba and must make answer by Saturday, through Minister Woodford, followed in quick succession. The next step, Spain's answer, if she is to make any, and the movement of the United States army and navy on Cuba. Early in the morning the execution of the programme for today began with a conference between Assistant Secretary Day, ex-Secretary Foster and Second Assistant Secretary Adee, in which the wishes of the president and cabinet as to the ultimatum were reduced to diplomatic form. The other events succeeded each other with rapidity. The ultimatum was sent to the Spanish minister by Judge Day's personal messenger, Edward Savoy, one of the trusted employees of the state department, who was appointed to his place in 1893 by Hamilton Fish.

### POLO'S PASSPORTS.

The messenger was not kept waiting long at the legation, but in the course of an hour had returned to the state department with the minister's application for his passports. It was not until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon that Savoy made his second trip, carrying with him the desired paper. This was a passport for the minister, his family and suite. It was not in the usual form, but was what is known as a special passport. In general terms, it authorized the minister, his family and suite to travel to and from the United States, and to reside in the United States, and to be accompanied by his family and suite, as to travel abroad.

"These are, therefore, to request all officers of the United States, or to any state thereof, to permit him to pass freely, without let or molestation, and to afford him every facility and protection in case of need."

"In testimony whereof, I, John Sherman, secretary of state of the United States of America, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the secretary of state to be affixed at Washington, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the independence of the United States of America, the 122nd."

### GIVEN OUT TODAY.

At first there was some expectation at the state department that a response from Minister Woodford might be expected today. Later on, however, after Judge Day had calculated the length of time that would be consumed in the mailing of the ultimatum to Minister Woodford, his translation into Spanish, and retranslation, he became convinced that it would be practically impossible, owing to the difference in time between Washington and Madrid, to receive any response today. Therefore the following statement was posted at the department:

"The text of the ultimatum to Spain will be given out by Mr. Porter, secretary of the president, at the White House, some time tomorrow, probably."

### NEXT MOVE.

The next move must be made by Spain, according to the department officials. If the Spanish government takes a view, as might possibly be concluded from the action of its minister here today, that in language and terms the congressional resolution is insulting, it may promptly hand Mr. Woodford his passports upon receipt of this communication, and thus bring the negotiations to a close. If, on the other hand, it should neglect to return a satisfactory answer before Saturday noon, that line of policy will be quite as effective as a positive act, inasmuch as it would amount to refusal of demands of the United States. In such case, the president would proceed immediately to use the naval and military forces of the United States to execute the will of congress. How this will be done, what steps shall first be taken, whether Havana shall be blockaded, or whether an attempt shall be made to make a speedy campaign by hurling a large force of troops to Havana under cover of a bombardment by a fleet, are all matters of mere speculation. The experts of the army and navy have laid their plans with the greatest detail for the future, but they do not hesitate to say that any attempt to make these public in advance, to the manifest advantage of Spain, will be actual treason.

### NO PRIVATEERING.

An outline of the policy to be followed by the government in the treatment of neutrals and the matter of privateering is contained in the following statement:

"In the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain, it will be the policy of this government not to

## ADIEU TO MOUNTAIN TROOPS

UNCLE SAM'S REGULARS LEAVE THESE WESTERN VALLEYS.

Demonstrations Over Their Departure In Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho and California—Sixteenth Infantry.

(Special to The Herald.) Lander, Wyo., April 20.—Troops C and I, Ninth cavalry, which have been stationed at Fort Washburn for the past three years, today received marching orders, and today, under the command of Major Forbush, post commander, passed through Lander, en route for Chattanooga, Tenn. Quite a demonstration was made here in their honor, all the business houses being draped in national colors. A delegation, headed by Mayor Dickinson and the Lander cornet band, met them on the outskirts of town and amid the firing of anvils and to the strains of national airs, they marched into the city. The delegation which met the troops carried a large banner, upon which were written the words, "Remember the Maine!"

At sight of this, off came the hats of the troops, and three mighty cheers went up that shook the town. The troops were halted in the city for an hour and the freedom of the town granted them. The officers were banquered and the troops given all the beer they wanted to drink. At 5 p. m. they mounted and were on the road, expecting to make 12 miles more of the trip before camping. This leaves Fort Washburn but one command officer and 10 men.

### ENTHUSIASTIC AT CHEYENNE.

Departure of the Eighth Infantry Was Made a Gala Day.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 20.—Eight companies of the Eighth infantry, with band and hospital corps, numbering in all 52 men, today left for New Orleans at 12 o'clock today on the Burlington road.

Lieutenant Gerhart and 16 men were detailed to remain at Fort Russell and Lieutenant Merchant and 14 officers, under Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., until further orders. The train left in three sections. Never was the city so thronged and patriotically decorated. The schools adjourned, business houses closed and the people turned out en masse. The soldiers, commanded by Colonel Van Hout, were met by a procession of civic and military organizations and were escorted to the depot amid deafening cheers.

### SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Route of Travel Will Take Them Through Salt Lake.

Portland, Ore., April 20.—The O. R. & N. company sent a train of 27 cars to Spokane in which to transport the Sixteenth infantry to its station in the south. The main body of the regiment, consisting of 425 men and 14 officers, under Colonel Theaker, will start from Spokane tomorrow morning and proceed by way of Huntington and Salt Lake.

At Nampa, Ida., one company from Boise barracks, consisting of 58 men and four officers, will join the regiment, making a total of 484 men and 18 officers who will go south.

### Departure From California.

San Francisco, April 20.—The First regiment, United States infantry, comprising 500 men, left here for New Orleans on the Southern Pacific railroad today. The departure of the regiment resulted in a popular demonstration such as has never before been equalled here. At least 100,000 people assembled along the line of march from the President to the ferry, and there was continuous roar of cheers as the soldiers marched along.

### Denver's Send-off.

Denver, April 20.—No greater scene of enthusiasm has ever been witnessed in Denver than that which attended the departure of the famous Seventh regiment (infantry) this afternoon. They arrived in the city from Fort Logan at 3 o'clock. All the companies of the Colorado National Guard in Denver were drawn up at the depot to receive them.

### Troop of Nevada Cowboys.

Carson, Nev., April 20.—A troop of cavalry for the use of the government is being organized here. It will be composed of cowboys from the Mason and Carson valleys, and will be well mounted and armed.

### GREAT ATLANTIC LINERS.

Will Not Change Their Ports of Call During the War.

Liverpool, April 20.—Officers of the Cunard Steamship company say that there is no truth in the statement that they have decided to change their ports of call. Their vessels will continue to sail from Liverpool to New York and Boston as heretofore. At the office of the White Star line it was also announced that the steamers of that company will continue to sail from New York to New Orleans and to New Orleans to New York if war breaks out between the United States and Spain.

### Armistice Don't Go Here.

Havana, April 20.—Insurgents have attacked laborers on the Santa Rita sugar plantation in Matanzas. They took clothing and made prisoners of two of the workmen, whom they afterwards set free. The captives had been wounded. Another band of insurgents shot men in the town of Las Villas and took away sweet potatoes and other articles of food from the cultivation zone. They also took two teams of oxen, stripped two workmen of their clothing and made one a prisoner. The guerrillas in the Spanish forts fired at the rebels.

The insurgents also attacked Socorro, being driven away by the forts. About 700 Cubans are encamped at Aca.

### Senate Confirmations.

Washington, April 20.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations: Register of Land Office—Frank D. Hobbs, at Salt Lake, Utah; George D. Greene, at Helena, Mont.; Edward Brunsey, at Lewiston, Mont.

### Receivers—John Horsley, at Helena, Mont.; Andrew J. Edsall, at Bozeman, Mont.; Louis W. Eldridge, at Lewiston, Mont.

### Gladstone Again Falling.

Hawarden, April 20.—The bulletin issued today regarding the health of the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone says the condition of the patient is not quite so favorable as it has been recently.

(Continued on Page 2)

## SPAIN SEVERED ITS RELATIONS

Departure of Polo Is Tantalizing to Such Act.

AN EVENTFUL DAY AT THE LEGATION

Salutations at the Depot More Agreeable Than Otherwise.

Handed the Ultimatum In the Morning and Immediately Demanded His Passports—Spanish Interests In Charge of French and Austrian Embassies—Polo Takes Steamer at Halifax—Spoke Feelingly of His Departure.

Washington, April 20.—The Spanish minister, accompanied by six members of his staff, left Washington at 7:30 o'clock tonight, and the Spanish government thus terminated its diplomatic representation in the United States. The minister and his party left by the Pennsylvania road, going northward to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and thence to Toronto. By 10:40 tomorrow morning the Spanish officials will be on British soil. They will stop for a day or two on the Canadian side of Suspension Bridge, and will then spend some days at Toronto. From there they go to Halifax to take an ocean steamer. While the minister is on this side of the border he has the protection of the military authorities. This afternoon by the state department, at his request, following the delivery of a copy of the president's ultimatum to Spain.

### NO DEMONSTRATION.

The departure of the Spanish party was made without noticeable demonstration, and, although a considerable number of secret service officers and police were on duty at the depot, there was no occasion for their doing more than keeping back a crowd of curious onlookers. At 6 o'clock this evening Senator Polo was hurried to the French legation, where Spanish interests are left in charge, and then joined his staff at the legation and started for the train. A few Spanish secretaries, who have been plied by those who, with resources and hopes sent from the neighboring coast, have festered the suppression of the insurrection in that unhappy island. Should the government of the United States yield to this blind current, menaces and insults which we have hitherto been able to regard with indifference (for they were not an expression of the sentiments of the true American nation), would become intolerable provocations which would compel our government, in defense of the national dignity, to sever relations with the government of the United States.

### GRATITUDE TO THE POPE.

"In this supreme crisis the sacred voice of him who represents human justice on earth, was raised in counsels of peace and prudence, to which my government had no difficulty in hearkening, strong in the consciousness of right and the strict performance of its duties. Her majesty added: 'Spain's gratitude is due to the pope and also to the great powers, whose intervention strengthens the conviction that the cause of peace is universal sympathy, and that her conduct merits unanimous approval. It is possible, however, that an act of aggression is imminent, and that the sanctity of our rights nor the moderation of our conduct, nor the expressed wish of the Cuban people, freely manifested, may be restrained by passions and hatreds, which loose against the Spanish fatherland.'

### DREAD ANTICIPATION.

"In anticipation of this critical moment, when reason and justice will have for their support only Spanish courage and the traditional energy of our people, I have hastened the assembling of the cortes, and the supreme decision of parliament will doubtless sanction the unalterable decision of my government to defend our rights, with whatever sacrifices may be imposed on us in accomplishing this task."

### Continuing, her majesty said: "Possibly, however, the peace efforts may fail to control the evil passions excited against Spain. Let this moment arrive, I have summoned the cortes to defend our rights, whatever sacrifices they may entail. Thus identifying myself with the nation, I not only fulfill the oath I swore in accepting the regency, but I follow the dictates of a mother's heart, trusting to the Spanish people to defend their king, their throne and to defend it until he is old enough to defend it himself, as well as trusting to the Spanish people to defend the honor and the territory of the nation."

### SOMBRE FUTURE.

The queen regent then referred to the trouble in the Philippines, and, continuing, said: "Although a sombre and gloomy future is before us, the justness of our cause, and our power, with our glorious army, navy and the united nation before foreign aggression, we trust in God that we shall overcome without stain on our honor, and without unjust attacks made upon us."

### WOODFORD MAY GO AT ONCE.

Doubtful Whether He Will Present America's Ultimatum to the Spanish Government.

London, April 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing at 11 o'clock Wednesday evening, says: "General Woodford's family left tonight by the ordinary express for Biarritz. The American minister himself has taken tickets for the south of France by the express tomorrow. He has received extensive dispatches and instructions. It is doubtful if he will have an opportunity of presenting the American ultimatum, since, in all probability, Senator Gullon, the foreign minister, will send him his passports at 8 o'clock tomorrow (Thursday) morning, with a declaration that diplomatic relations between the two governments have been broken off."

General Woodford has handed the archives of the legation to the British embassy, where he dined tonight.

ambassador and to the Austro-Hungarian minister.

"On this occasion, very painful to me, I have the honor to convey to you the assurance of my highest consideration."

(Signed) "LUIS POLO Y BERNABE." "Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States of America, etc., etc."

### REGRET EXPRESSED.

The passports reached the minister at 4 p. m. They were accompanied by a letter from Secretary Sherman, in which the secretary expressed his regret that the minister had felt called upon to take this step. During the afternoon the legation was in great confusion, as the actual moving of archives and records progressed. These were carried to large vans, and taken to the Austrian legation. Despite this disorder of moving ambassadors, ministers and diplomatic secretaries kept calling in a constant stream. They had been officially informed of the minister's purpose to depart, as he had written a note to each foreign representative immediately after calling for his passports. The callers included representatives of nearly every foreign establishment in Washington.

The Spanish legation is now closed. An attendant remained there simply to clear up the effects of hasty departure, but the official existence of the legation is terminated.

### TERMINATED THIS, TOO.

The Cuban colonial delegation also terminated its relations at Washington this afternoon. It had come here by appointment of the Cuban autonomic cabinet for the main purpose of effecting a reciprocity treaty. Senator Angulo was at the head of the delegation. He left for New York at 4 p. m. and his associates accompanied him. Thus the representation of Spain and of Spanish rule in Cuba have terminated their relations.

### ASSEMBLY OF THE CORTES.

Queen's Speech Delivered In Anticipation of the Future.

Madrid, April 20.—The queen regent read the speech from the throne while seated with the young King Alfonso on her right, and the premier, Senor Sagasta, standing near the king. Her majesty's words were inaudible to all but those in her immediate vicinity. The reading was greeted throughout with cries of "Viva Espana!"

### QUEEN REGENT'S SPEECH.

The queen regent's speech began: "The grave anxieties which saddened my mind the last time I addressed you, have increased, and are heightened by public uneasiness, conveying the presentiment of fresh and greater complications as a result of the arm which Spain's sovereignty have been plotted by those who, with resources and hopes sent from the neighboring coast, have festered the suppression of the insurrection in that unhappy island. Should the government of the United States yield to this blind current, menaces and insults which we have hitherto been able to regard with indifference (for they were not an expression of the sentiments of the true American nation), would become intolerable provocations which would compel our government, in defense of the national dignity, to sever relations with the government of the United States."

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SHAFROTH'S ARID LAND BILL

NEW MEASURE AMENDING THE CAREY ACT.

Good Prospect For Its Passage—Warren's Efforts to Name a Battleship Wyoming—Utah Postmasters

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, April 20.—Representative Shafrath this afternoon introduced a new arid land bill, amending the Carey law. This measure is in the exact terms of a draft to which the subcommittee of the public lands committee has agreed. The alterations from the bill as last presented by him are not important and the new bill stands an excellent chance of becoming a law at the present session.

### WARREN RUNS AGAINST OHIO.

Senator Warren called again on Secretary Long this afternoon and urged with renewed vigor that the first new battleship be named the Wyoming. The secretary said there was sharp competition from the states of Ohio and Connecticut for the honor for the naming of the new vessel. The senator thinks the contest will finally narrow to Ohio and Wyoming, and he is somewhat fearful of the fact that as Ohio is the home of the president, it may defeat his efforts to give the vessel the name Wyoming.

### UTAH POSTMASTERS.

A postoffice has been established at Perry, Box Elder county, Utah, with Annie Matthews as postmaster.

Orson C. Spencer was today appointed postmaster at Glendale, Utah, vice Mrs. A. E. Carpenter.

### UTAH LAND CASE.

In the land contest of Jappa A. Nilsson vs. Nephil B. Bates, from Salt Lake City district, Utah, the secretary of the interior has affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office in favor of Nilsson.

An annual pension of \$8 per month is granted Henrietta Haight, Evanston, Wyo.

The postoffice department has authorized the removal of the postoffice at Pocatello, Idaho, from the building owned by the postmaster.

### FIGHTING BOB'S PLANS.

Will Bombard Moro Castle at 800 Yards Range.

(Special to The Herald.) Boise, Ida., April 20.—George Pettigill, one of the junior officers on the Iowa, at Key West, a former Boise boy, writes his father under date of April 18: "I have just received word that Captain Bob Evans told me that they intended to go within 800 yards of Moro Castle. Think of it, easy rifle range, and he added:

"My boys they will have their guns loaded and will get one good crack at us, and they may have time to load and get one more, but after that, God pity those fellows."

Mr. Pettigill speaks of the enthusiasm among the officers and men and of the attitude of the Spaniards, and adds:

"Those Spaniards are in for business, and they'll get all they want before we get through with them."

### Idahoans May Go.

(Special to The Herald.) Boise, Ida., April 20.—Governor Steunenberg today received the following telegram from Senator Shoup: "Presented your telegram respecting Idaho regiment to secretary yesterday. Urged compliance with your request. An confident Idaho will have her pro rata. Situation today alarming."

### NOTABLE DEAD.

General Hugh Campbell.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 20.—General Hugh J. Campbell is dead. General Campbell was a member of the Louisiana returning board whose vote decided the presidential election in 1876 in favor of R. B. Hayes and against Tilden.

He organized the first regiment in Iowa for the civil war. For 15 years he was United States attorney for this state and territory and was the leader for the movement for statehood. He had just volunteered to raise a regiment.

### Distinguished Seaman.

New York, April 20.—Captain Thomas H. Morton is dead at his home in Brooklyn, aged 67 years. As a young man he commanded a merchantman in the China trade. During the war he served as a naval officer and fought under Farragut at New Orleans. He was afterward captain of one of the Pacific Mail steamers and subsequently had charge of the works of the Panama canal at Colon. After the failure of the Panama canal scheme, Captain Morton went to Nicaragua.

He was well known in shipping circles. In his last sickness he was extremely desirous of recovery so that he might be able to fight against the Spanish.

### "Peculiarly American."

Berlin, April 20.—Quite a number of newspapers have seized upon the statement that special religious thanksgiving services are to be held in the United States on the declaration of war, and taking it seriously, denounce the implicity of the idea as peculiarly American.

### Just the Reverse, John Bull.

London, April 20.—It is common talk on the London exchange that war means the final defeat of the silver party in the United States.

## OUR DEMANDS ARE SPURNED

Unofficial Acclaim of Some Spanish Senators.

QUEEN'S SPEECH TO SPAIN'S CONGRESS

Not a Word Uttered That Would Indicate Submission.

Woodford Has Not Asked For His Passports—Every Member of the Legation Passed the Night at His House—Location of the First Naval Battle Will Be a Great Surprise, Comes From the Lips of Officials.

Madrid, April 20, 5:20 p. m.—The Spanish senators and deputies declare that the American demands will be rejected and war credits be voted. It is said in official circles that the location of the first naval battle will be a veritable surprise.

Great war enthusiasm is reported today in all the towns of Spain. The hope prevails that the Cuban insurgents will join the Spanish against the United States.

United States Minister Woodford has received from the president his ultimatum and will present it to the Spanish government tomorrow. The Spanish emperor at the legation will pass the night at Minister Woodford's residence.

Midnight.—After the opening session of the cortes, the ministers met in council, extraordinary and discussed exclusively naval and military matters. No statement has been issued regarding the decisions reached. After the council Senor Sagasta, the premier, declared that the government was not to that time received nothing official regarding an ultimatum.

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Herbert W. Brown, American consul-general at Barcelona, will leave that city on Thursday after transferring the papers of the consulate to the British consul.

### POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

London, April 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"On few occasions has Madrid witnessed such scenes of popular enthusiasm as today, when the queen regent, accompanied by the king, dressed in the uniform of the infantry cadets, with the insignia of the golden fleece, traveled in state with all the pomp that makes the Spanish court famous from the palace to the senate hall."

"The distance is very short, not more than four minutes' walk. The Plaza de Oriente and the Plaza de Ministros, which the court and procession had to traverse, were most densely crowded, chiefly with people of the upper and middle classes. The queen regent and the king, the excitement became intense. When, at the end of a long procession of hussars, royal piquets, and the queen regent, the chief ladies in waiting, the chamberlains of the courts, and the grandees of Spain, the royal carriage appeared at the gate of the palace, the queen burst forth in a long and interminable cheering, such as had not been heard in Spain since the day when the late King Alfonso returned from Paris."

### MILITARY DISPLAY.

"The infantry, which led the way to the senate, the cavalry and the mounted civil guards, to preserve order, had hard work to keep the crowd, frantic with enthusiasm, from approaching the royal carriage. The queen regent, who moved slowly, though she is usually of impassive demeanor. The king looked on the crowd with evident pleasure, with